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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1800.

Annapolis, 23d June, 1800.

To the FREEMEN of the Fifth District of MARYLAND.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE period is approaching when you will be called on to exercise the invaluable right of suffrage in the choice of an elector of president and vice-president of the United States. This privilege is the more estimable as you will use it though not immediately in the election of the two most important officers of the general government.

At the last election I was honoured with your confidence as an elector, and I endeavoured to discharge the trust with fidelity, by voting for the men, who in my judgment were best qualified to fill those high stations. At the request of a number of respectable characters in the district, I have again offered myself a candidate for the trust, and have notified the same in the Maryland Gazette. This notice was no sooner given than I was called on to assign the reasons why Mr. Adams should be *dismissed from office*. I am not bound to assign the reasons of my preference to any anonymous scribbler. It is sufficient that I prefer Mr. Jefferson.—To my fellow-citizens of the 5th district they will now respectfully be addressed.

The question is not simply whether Mr. Adams is to be dismissed from office; but whether the freemen of the United States are freely to exercise the elective franchise in the choice of a president and vice-president. If they are not freely to exercise this right, unawed by power, and unbiassed by the frowns or threats of the partisans of administration, and without regard to the person in office, in vain has our excellent constitution provided that a president shall be elected once in every four years.

It will readily occur to every discerning mind that in discussing the merits of the two candidates, they stand upon very unequal ground. The official conduct of Mr. Adams is screened behind the ramparts of the sedition act, whilst that of Mr. Jefferson is open to all the slander, abuse and scurrility, which envy, folly or malevolence can suggest. It is a strong evidence of the purity and integrity of his character, that all the calumnies which the wickedness of his enemies could invent, have never shaken the public confidence in his virtues and his patriotism.

Free thoughts upon political subjects are congenial with the spirit of our free republican government; yet when prosecution, fine and imprisonment may be the consequence of free and temperate discussion, however well supported the writer may be by fact and argument, he must naturally feel himself restrained by the reflection that he may be a sufferer in personal liberty and property, though in the cause of truth and justice. I confess that during the existence of the sedition act I consider the liberty of the press, (the faithful guardian of our rights,) as an empty sound. The right of giving the truth of the charge in evidence is a mere delusion. The difficulty, trouble and vexation of meeting a prosecution from the government, with the full and formal proof necessary in a court of law, are too well known to need illustration: and although the truth of a fact may sometimes be proved, who can give in evidence the truth of an *opinion?* All political writings contain not only facts, but also reasoning and deductions drawn from those facts; and the meaning of the writer must generally be illustrated by such reasoning and deductions, and not from the facts themselves: and the libel, if it be one, will consist generally, in what is contained in that reasoning and those deductions, and not in the facts. But as evidence can be given only of the truth of facts, and not of the truth of the opinions stated as arising out of those facts; the consequence will be that the person accused will be found guilty, because he cannot prove the truth of that which is *incapable of being proved*. Besides, if party should insinuate itself into the jury box, what chance of acquittal has a traverser when he is to be tried for animadversions on the conduct of the president by men who indiscriminately approve every act of his administration, and who conscientiously believe that he has never erred?

It will be admitted that the people of the United States are divided into two great parties now usually termed, whether properly or improperly, republicans and federalists. I shall not admit that the republicans are not *genuine* federalists, nor will I contend that among the federalists there are not some genuine republicans. They have also been improperly called federalists and anti-federalists. I say improperly, because it is fact too notorious to be denied that many of those who are most clamorous in their approbation of every act of administration, were most violent in their opposition to the federal constitution; and that among those styled republicans were the most able and warm supporters of it.

Some insinuations having been made, in order to injure my election, that I am opposed to the government, I think it proper to observe that they are contrary to truth. It is a fact well known that I was for adopting the constitution as proposed, although I wished some amendments; deeming it more safe to adopt it, and trust to the judgment and good sense of the people for necessary amendments, than to reject it until the amendments could be obtained. I was and still remain a friend to the constitution; and I love and revere it, because it is *republican*, and has for its end and object, the *greatest happiness* of the *greatest number*. No man who is not destitute of honour and veracity will hazard an assertion to the contrary.

The federal party has generally approved the measures of administration; the republican party has often opposed those measures. It may rationally be expected that each party will view with a jealous eye, the principles, doctrines and measures of the other. The most prominent measures of government to which the republicans have been opposed, are several late acts of congress which in their opinion are not warranted by the constitution. No constitution can afford any real or permanent security to liberty, unless it is considered as sacred and preserved inviolate. The constitution may be violated in different ways; the government may assume powers not delegated to it by the constitution; —or it may transfer powers to one of the branches which the constitution declares shall be exercised only by the whole government, or by two of its branches. The division of the power which is given is as essential as the limitation of it, to the preservation of liberty. The acts alluded to, are, 1. those which relate to the provisional armies. 2. The sedition act. 3. The alien act. These acts have agitated the minds and interested the feelings of the people of the United States. I shall remark on them hereafter.

The federalists have endeavoured, and with too much success, to seduce the people into a belief, that every variance of opinion upon the policy or propriety of any measure of administration became the test of opposition to the government. But the people have awoke from their slumbers, and they now see through the delusion. Every man of common sense knows, that whether a measure of government be right or wrong is no matter of fact, but a matter of opinion, about which men may very honestly differ.—They have constantly inculcated the necessity of unreserved confidence in the constituted authorities; thereby giving a general previous sanction to misgovernment. I think it a sound maxim, that he who indiscriminately supports every administration subverts all government. Why this unlimited confidence, when the constitution and laws are full of distrust? Confidence is every where the parent of despotism: free government is founded in jealousy, and not in confidence: it is jealousy, and not confidence, which prescribes bounds to those who may be intrusted with power, under our constitution. I have a confidence in the constituted authorities of my country; but it is not an unlimited confidence. It may readily be conceived that the best administration must encounter opposition, and that the worst will find more support than it deserves. I am willing to believe that our rulers have pursued a course of measures which to them appeared well adapted to the exigencies of the country. But if those measures do not meet our approbation, it is our duty, as good citizens, to with-hold our assent, and to use our endeavours to prevent the re election of those who have given a sanction to them.

They wish to persuade you, that the present disapprobation of some of the measures of government is affected, not real; that it is nothing more than a contest between the THS and the OURS. But this is merely an electioneering manœuvre, calculated to lull that vigilant and anxious jealousy which should ever characterize a free people. We are certainly deeply interested in the fitness of the characters who hold the trust of every thing that is dear to us. We must be credulous indeed to think all men virtuous; and we must be truly malignant to believe all men equally wicked and corrupt. Professing ourselves to be republicans, it is incumbent on us to choose characters who are remarkable, not only for their eminent talents and private virtues, but whose republican principles have never been called in question.—After these few preliminary observations, I will proceed to examine the acts complained of. And first, the alien, and sedition acts.

The political situation of the people of the United States is different from that of any other people on earth. As citizens of the individual states in which we live, we are governed by the constitution and laws of the state: as citizens of the United States, we are subject to the constitution and laws of the general government. The states, prior to the adoption of the existing constitution, fully and completely possessed all the powers of legislation, not delegated by the confederation to the general government;—they now fully and completely possess all the powers of legislation, not granted by the constitution to the general government.

To know what are the powers of the general government, we must have recourse to the constitution; —which provides, that congress shall have power—

"To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States:

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures:

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

To establish post-offices and post-roads:

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limitted times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court:

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

To provide and maintain a navy:

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

To provide for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions:

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress:

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings:—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

Among the amendments to the constitution are the two following articles:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; &c."

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

Now whether these acts, or either of them, is unconstitutional, remains to be decided by the immutable principles of reason and of truth. Before the adoption of the federal constitution, the states individually were competent to pass all laws which were deemed necessary and proper to secure the reputation, as well as the lives, liberties and property, of the people. Nevertheless a general government was deemed essential to the peace and happiness of the people of America; not because the state governments were defective, and required amendment; not because reputation, life, liberty and property, were sufficiently protected; but because there were many important subjects on which the state legislatures could not act, and over which they could have no control. They could not make effectual provision for paying the public debt; they could not borrow money on the credit of the United States; they could not regulate commerce with foreign nations; they could not establish an uniform rule of naturalization; nor establish a system of general defence.—These were the great objects which could not be obtained but by means of a general government, and for the attainment of these objects a federal government was instituted. The powers therefore delegated to this government were *special and limited*, and from the state of things could not have been otherwise, without destroying the independence of the states.

The advocates for those acts, to justify them, boldly resort to the comprehensive doctrine of *implied powers*, and general phrases. But as the general government possesses those powers only which are expressly granted, or are necessary to carry a power expressly granted into effect, and as the power of prescribing a punishment

for libels is not expresly given, nor necessary to carry a given power into effect; it follows, as a necessary consequence, that so much of the sedition act as prescribes a punishment for libels, is not warranted by the federal constitution.

These questions have been so amply discussed, and learnedly handled, that no new lights can be thrown on them. I shall therefore select some of the arguments used on a late occasion by a great and virtuous patriot in a neighbouring state.

He contends, 'that the federal government has in sundry instances manifested a spirit to enlarge its powers by forced constructions of the constitutional charter. That they have indicated a design to expound certain general phrases, copied from the "articles of confederation," so as to destroy the effect of the particular enumeration explaining and limitting their meaning. 2. That this exposition would by degrees consolidate the states into one sovereignty. 3. That the tendency and result of this consolidation would be to transform the republican system of the United States into a monarchy.

1. The general phrases here meant are those "of providing for the common defence and general welfare."

In the "articles of confederation" the phrases are used as follows, in art. 8. "all charges of war, and all other expences that shall be incurred *for the common defence and general welfare*, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint."

In the existing constitution, they make the following part of sect. 8. "the congress shall have power, to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide *for the common defence and general welfare* of the United States."

This similarity in the use of these phrases in the two great federal charters, might well be considered as rendering their meaning less liable to be misconstrued in the latter; because it will scarcely be said that in the former they were ever understood to be either a general grant of power, or to authorise the requisition or application of money by the old congress to the common defence and general welfare, except in the cases afterwards enumerated, which explained and limited their meaning; and if such was the limitted meaning attached to these phrases in the instrument revised and remodelled by the present constitution, it can never be supposed that when copied into this constitution, a different meaning ought to be attached to them.

That notwithstanding this remarkable security against misconstruction, a design has been indicated to expound these phrases in the constitution so as to destroy the effect of the particular enumeration of powers by which it explains and limits them, must have fallen under the observation of those who have attended to the course of public transactions.

Now whether the phrases in question be construed to authorise every measure relating to the common defence and general welfare, as contended by some; or every measure only in which there might be an application of money, as suggested by the caution of others, the effect must substantially be the same, in destroying the import and force of the particular enumeration of powers, which follow these general phrases in the constitution. For it is evident that there is not a single power whatever, which may not have some reference to the common defence, or the general welfare; nor a power of any magnitude which in its exercise does not involve or admit an application of money. The government therefore which possesses power in either one or other of these extents, is a government without the limitations formed by a particular enumeration of powers; and consequently, the meaning and effect of this particular enumeration is destroyed by the exposition given to these general phrases.

This conclusion will not be affected by an attempt to qualify the power over the "general welfare" by referring it to cases when the *general welfare* is beyond the reach of *separate* provisions by the *individual states*; and leaving to these their jurisdictions in cases to which their separate provisions may be competent. For as the authority of the individual states must in all cases be incompetent to general regulations operating through the whole, the authority of the United States would be extended to every object relating to the general welfare, which might by any possibility be provided for by the general authority. This qualifying construction therefore would have little, if any tendency, to circumscribe the power claimed under the latitude of the terms "general welfare."

The true and fair construction of this expression, both in the original and existing federal compact, appears too obvious to be mistaken. In both, the congress is authorised to provide money for the common defence and *general welfare*. In both, is subjoined to this authority, an enumeration of the cases to which their power shall extend. Money cannot be applied to the *general welfare*, otherwise than by an application of it to some *particular measure* conducive to the general welfare. Whenever therefore, money has been raised by the general authority, and is to be applied to a particular measure, a question arises, whether the particular measure be within the enumerated authorities vested in congress. If it be, the money requisite for it may be applied to it; if it be not, no such application can be made. This fair and obvious [illegible], and is enforced by, the [illegible] declares, that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations by law." An appropriation of money to the general welfare, would be deemed rather a mockery than an observance of this constitutional injunction.

2. Whether the general phrases here combated, would not, by degrees, consolidate the states into one sovereignty, is a question concerning which there can be perceived little room for difference of opinion. To consolidate the states into one sovereignty, nothing more can be wanted, than to supersede their respective sovereignties in the cases reserved to them, by extending the sovereignty of the United States to all cases of the "general welfare;" that is to say, to *all cases whatever*.

3. That the obvious tendency and inevitable result of a consolidation of the states into one sovereignty, would be, to transform the republican system of the United States into a monarchy, is a point which seems to have been sufficiently decided by the general sentiment of America. In almost every instance of discussion, relating to the consolidation in question, its certain tendency to pave the way to monarchy, seems not to have been contested. The prospect of such a consolidation has formed the only topic of controversy. It would be unnecessary therefore, to dwell long on the reasons which support the position. It may not be improper however to remark two consequences evidently flowing from an extension of the federal powers to every subject falling within the idea of the "general welfare."

One consequence must be, to enlarge the sphere of discretion allotted to the executive magistrate. The other consequence would be, that of an excessive augmentation of the offices, honours and emoluments, depending on the executive will. Add to the present legitimate stock, all those of every description which a consolidation of the states would take from them, and turn over to the federal government, and the patronage of the executive would necessarily be as much swelled in this case, as its prerogative would be in the other.

G. DUVALL.

[*To be continued.*]

PORTSMOUTH, June 12.

Extract of a letter from captain Asa Bodwell, of the ship Industry, who sailed from this port, the 8th April, 1800—to his owners in this town.

"In lat. 30, long. 55, 6 o'clock, A. M. a French national frigate Borceau, commanded by capt. Jenies, from Guadaloupe, mounting 24 guns, came up with us, and ordered our colours down—then came on board, and took me and all my crew, except two, and put us on board the frigate, and then put a prize master on board, took some provisions, and ordered the ships for Guadaloupe—the frigate had captured (the evening before) brig Delight, capt. Glazier, from Philadelphia, loaded with dry goods, it being fine weather they unloaded her in about 4 hours, and delivered her to us, and took the principal part of our cloathing, instruments, charts, &c. then sent us on board the brig, which we found in a miserable situation! her rigging cut, cabin windows and cabooses stove to pieces.—The next day we spoke the schooner Peggy, captain Montgomery, from Norfolk, who supplied us with water and provisions, for the French had left us but little of either (except flour,) but no small stores, in 6 hours after, we were chased by the privateer schooner Patriot, captain Rough, from Guadaloupe, mounting 14 guns, boarded us, took some flour, cloathing, spars, sails, &c. then put on board the crew of the ship Commerce, from Portland, and the crew of the brig Mary, from Middletown, both of which were captured on the 15th May, on the next day we spoke the brig Drake, of Portsmouth from N. Carolina, bound to St. Thomas, who supplied us with provisions. On the 18th a privateer schooner from Guadaloupe, mounting 14 guns, hove in sight, and after hailing, boarded us, and took out some flour, then put on board us, the crews of the schooner Thomas, captain Hasty, from Philadelphia, and schooner Betsy, captain Sillick, from New-York, then left us with upwards of 40 people on board, and very short of provisions and water; we were then obliged to go upon a short allowance and endeavour to make the first port in America.

"The above frigate brought out Buonaparte's commissioners to Guadaloupe. The commender also informed us, that twelve privateers lately sailed from Guadaloupe together, and three of them bound to the American coast.

NEW-YORK, June 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Londonderry, to his correspondent in this city, dated April 28.

"It must give you pleasure to learn, that the misguided people of this kingdom are nearly brought to a regular and orderly subjection to the laws by the exertions of government, combined with the assistance of the yeomanry; and we now feel a security in our dwellings, which the disturbed state of this country has deprived us of for a considerable time past.

"Provisions of all kinds are extravagantly dear at present—beef and mutton 6d. to 8d. per lb.—meal 2s. 8d. per peck—potatoes 10d. per stone, and even hard to procure at these prices."

CINCINNATI, May 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Loftus Heights, to one of the editors, dated March 2, 1800.

"The snow Adeon, captain Whitewell, from New-York, laden with cloathing and military stores, arrived at this place on the 18th of last month, has discharged her cargo, and sails in a few days, homeward bound. The captain, who is also owner, is so well satisfied with the practicability of ascending the Mississippi, and the prospect of trade in this country, that he talked of making another trip next fall to Natchez, which is about forty-five miles above this place. From the best information I can get, she is the first square-rigged vessel that ever ascended the river farther than New-Orleans. When the British were in possession of the Floridas, of which this is a part, schooners of small burthen have ascended as far as Baton Rouge," since which nothing but boats have made the attempt. I think this not a bad proof of the enterprize of the three nations. Spain sent boats, say of twenty-five tons burthen—Great-Britain schooners, say of seventy, and America vessels of one hundred and thirty; take into view, at the same time that America has been in possession of the country but about two years—either of the others much longer."

" *A Spanish garrison on the Mississippi, about* 80 *miles below Natchez.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

The following is a copy of the petition of John Fries.

To the president of the United States.

THE PETITION OF JOHN FRIES,

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT your petitioner is one of those deluded and unfortunate men, who at the circuit court of this district, have been convicted of treason against the United States, for which offence he is now under sentence of death.—In this awful situation, impressed with the just sense of the crime which he has committed, and with the sincerity of a penitent offender, he intreats mercy and pardon from him on whose determination rests the fate of an unfortunate man. He solicits the interference of the president to save him from an ignominious death, and to rescue a large and hitherto happy family from future misery and ruin. If the prayer of this petition should be granted, he will show by a future course of good conduct, his gratitude to his offended country, by a steady and active support of that excellent constitution and laws which it has been his misfortune to violate and oppose.

JOHN FRIES.

Philadelphia prison, May 1800.

The subscribers most respectfully recommend the petitioner to the president of the United States. They are warmly attached to the constitution and laws of their country, which they will on every occasion and at every hazard manifest their zeal to defend and support. But when they reflect on the ignorance, the delusion and the penitence of the persons involved in the late insurrection, their pity supersedes every vindictive sentiment, and they sincerely think that an exercise of mercy will have a more salutary effect, than the punishment of the convicts. It is on this ground that the subscribers, knowing the humanity as well as the fortitude of the president, venture to claim his attention on the present awful occasion, in favour of the wretched father of a numerous family.

June 14.

Excellent coffee has recently been made at Petersburg from scorns, by roasting them till the shells fall off, and adding fresh butter to them till mixed. Coffee has also been made at Berlin from the betacicle, after the sweet juice has been pressed out.

One of the Paris papers gives the following extraordinary account of an institution for the blind at Paris, in the Rue Denis. Those unfortunate persons are placed on a kind of theatre; "The curtain rises and presents to view, a quantity of hands guided by thought, move and perfect different works of different degrees of difficulty. Whilst one person sings an air composed by one of the blind, other persons continue their labours. A child drops her needle, her neighbour seeks for it with her finger and returns it to the child. A spinner feels her thread break; she stops her wheel, discovers the broken thread, joins it and continues to spin with all the ease of a person who possesses the best sight. A word, a calculation, are given to the blind persons; their hands fly over the case, and the words and calculation are composed. Two other blind persons, who are absent are called; they feel the characters, guess the figures, and running their fingers over the lines, read the words, and explain the calculation to the spectators. It is the same with the musicians; they have music books, the notes of which are traced in relieve, which they read as quickly by means of the touch, as if they had their eye-sight. The touch is the eye of the blind, and nature seems to have doubled the faculties of the one, to indemnify them for the privation of the other.

[*Lon. pap.*]

June 16.

Machines for the diminution of labour, which in this country is so very dear, from the deficiency of population; should ever command the attention of the farmer and mechanic.—In England, abounding with a superabundant population, and where consequently the value of labour is very trifling, we find the greatest variety of machines for the further diminution of its price, and for effecting a greater execution in a given time. It is remarkable and rather surprising that so few of these have been introduced into this country; the drills, machines for threshing, husking grain, and for the separation of the seeds of plants from the stalks which are in general use in England, are unknown amongst us.

Our societies of agriculture in these states would do well to turn their attention to the importation of those machines, instead of offering pitiful premiums for useful exertions of human skill in the execution of difficult projects, which are seldom of much benefit to a country at large. A very capital improvement has lately been made upon the common machine for cutting hay and straw, by constructing it so as to feed itself, and to have three knives turned by a wheel instead of one, which is used with a hand; and the

following is a rude outline of a new threshing machine, which is announced in Dr. Anderson's "Recreations of Agriculture, Natural History, and Miscellaneous Literature," lately imported by Mr. Young.—It is invented by John Palmer, of Maxtock, near Colehill, Warwickshire.

The machine may be worked by one or two horses, in circumstances direct, but will never require more; it can also be set in motion by any other equivalent power used for working machinery. Twenty-four sheaves of wheat, each one yard in circumference, may be threshed in the space of five minutes; and it will answer equally well for all other kinds of grain. The straw and grain are completely separated when delivered from the machine, and the former is less injured than when threshed by a flail; wheat straw may be bound up for thatching or carrying to market with as much ease as when performed in the common method. No additional building will be necessary, as the machine may be erected in any barn of ordinary size; the space necessary for it to stand on is about three feet by eight, and nine feet high. The horses work out of the barn, and the circle they make in turning is about 24 feet in diameter. The machine may be moved to different barns at a trifling expence, except a small part of the frame, which must be stationary.

June 18.

The following extract from the journal of Mr. Andrew Elliott's voyage down the river Ohio, in the month of November, 1796, is calculated to throw much light upon the origin of the yellow fever.

November 15th.

"Arrived at Galliopolis, about 11 o'clock, in the morning.—The village is a few miles below the mouth of the great Kanhaway on the west side of the Ohio river and situated on a fine high bank; it is inhabited by a number of miserable French families.—Many of the inhabitants this season fell victims to the yellow fever—the mortal cases were generally attended with the black vomiting. This disorder certainly originated in the town and in all probability from the filthiness of the inhabitants, added to an unusual quantity of animal and vegetable putrefaction in a number of small ponds and marshes within the village.

"The fever could not have been taken there from the Atlantic states, as my boat was the first that descended the river after the fall of the waters in the spring—Neither could it have been taken from New-Orleans, as there is no communication at that season of the year up the river, from the latter to the former of those places; moreover the distance is so great, that a boat would not have time to ascend the river after the disorder appeared that year in New-Orleans, before the winter would set in."

June 19.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Berrenger and company, dated Surinam, 12th April, 1800; consignees of the ship Brothers, of Philadelphia.

"The governor has granted all neutrals to take produce to England, on account of the scarcity of vessels; and they have paid no more outward duties than national ships. We have been obliged to give security for two thousand pounds sterling, in order that the ship may not enter an enemy's port, (but in case of capture.) You will therefore forward by the first opportunity, certificates of her landing the cargo in a British port."

Extract of a letter from David M. Clarkson, Esquire, dated St. Kitts, 17th May, 1800, to the owners of the ship Brothers.

"I have to inform you with great concern, of the ship Brothers, Moses Hawkins, master, being here with a very valuable cargo from Surinam, bound to London, and has been seized here with three other neutral vessels, for having acted contrary to act of parliament, in taking the produce of the colonies, which is not permitted but in British ships, and navigated according to law."

Extract from judge Carnes's charge to the grand jury of Chatham county, Georgia.

Error, being in a great or less degree the companion and constant attendant on human transactions, it behoves us to correct rather than torture it into corruption.—There are some who view the affairs of government through such a hazy medium, that all things go wrong; others there are who think that it is proper, and the essence of public duty, to submit to oppression so long as its weight can be sustained; and a third class, who examine public proceedings with an eye of scrutiny; compare the conduct of those in office with the powers delegated to them by the constitution; and when they discover errors, speak of them with manly firmness, but at the same time with respect.

Let it be our duty well to consider under which of these classes it is most eligible to rank ourselves; if in the first, it will disclose an ignorance, too gross to be acknowledged; if the second, we have more than an equal chance of being stigmatized as pusillanimous; the third will secure to us domestic and national happiness, and place our character as a nation, in a situation truly enviable. It is, however, not enough, that we should think this last line of conduct the most proper to be adopted; but let our actions evidence our dispositions in this regard.

BALTIMORE, June 20.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the brig Sally, captain Hampton, of this port, 13 days from St. Thomas's. Whilst getting under way from said island, a schooner arrived in 21 days from Bourdeaux, who said that the American commissioners had accomplished the object of their mission. Some extracts shall be given in our next from St. Vincent and Grenada papers, of the 30th ult.

[*Wilmington (Del.) Mirror.*]

Died lately at Woolwich in England Mr. Bartlett, a supernuated carpenter of the navy; though in perfect health he confined himself to his room for 23 years; he wore nothing during this period but a morning gown, he did not make use of either fire or candle, never read or amused himself in any manner, and would suffer no person to see him, except his relations where he lived; neither his hair nor nails were cut, nor his face shaved for the above time; before he died his hair reached the floor, and was so matted together, from not being combed, that it was as hard and as firm as a board; his nails were about one inch longer than his fingers, curved like a parrot's bill.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of JOSHUA STEWART, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred.

HENRY STEWART, Admr. D. B. N.

WE, the subscribers, having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH MACKUBIN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, do require all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, properly authenticated, for payment, and those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

JAMES MACKUBIN, } Administrators.
RICHARD MACKUBIN, }

June 24, 1800.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 7th July next, on the premises,

THE houses and lots in the city of Annapolis, late the property of JAMES RINGGOLD, consisting of two large brick dwelling-houses, with stables and other necessary buildings, and five wooden tenements, near the church, with four unimproved water lots; the whole to be sold for CASH. At the same time will be sold, one spinet, one old chariot and harness, one sulkey and harness, one coachee and a negro man, the property of Wm. Whetcroft, deceased.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, Adm'r.

NOTICE is hereby given to such persons that are owing officers fees for the year 1799, that it will be necessary for them to prepare the money to settle such accounts by the tenth day of August next, as indulgence after that day will not be given, and as there is a very considerable sum due me for officers fees for the year 1798, also for poundage fees for serving of casas and laying of fieri facias, it is therefore necessary to prepare the money to discharge said accounts immediately, for all persons owing such accounts will be executed when called on again if they are not prepared for settlement.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 17, 1800.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

LONG ago determined to offer myself a candidate for the office of sheriff, at the ensuing election, in case district elections should be established; that just and convenient mode of election having at length prevailed, I am encouraged by my friends to persevere in the determination, and to solicit your suffrages. A long acquaintance with the duties of the office justifies me in saying, that if elected it shall be my constant endeavour and study to discharge the trust with diligence, impartiality, and fidelity.

NICHOLAS WATKINS, Elk-Ridge.

June 12, 1800.

THE creditors of MOSES MACCUBBIN, an insolvent debtor, are requested to meet at the sheriff's office, in Annapolis, on the fifth day of July next, in order to receive their dividend that hath arisen from the sale of said Maccubbin's property, agreeable to law.

JOHN WELCH, Trustee agreeable to act of assembly.

June 17, 1800.

Mr. Guichard

RETURNS his thanks to those who have favoured him with their custom to tune the PIANO FORTE and HARPSICHORD which were intrusted to him, he will attend them every week, and pay the greatest attention to them.

Mr. Guichard informs the ladies of this city, that he will teach embroidery and drawing. Apply at his lodgings, at Mr. Claude's.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 9th instant, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, a negro man named CHARLES, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, is bow legged, has a full round face, and is rather of a light black or brown complexion. The above reward will be paid for securing this fellow in any gaol, so that he is recovered, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

OSBORN SPRIGG.

June 16, 1800.

HENRY THOMPSON,

Cabinet and Chair-Maker,

Francis-street, Annapolis,

HAVING commenced business in this city, respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has laid in a quantity of the best materials for carrying on the above business, and flatters himself, from the experience he has had in the different branches, to be able to execute his work in a neat, fashionable manner, with punctuality and dispatch, and hopes, by a steady application to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

June 19, 1800.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living on Elk Ridge, near Hugh Drummond's tavern, a bright bay HORSE, ten years of age, trots rather clumsy, and is dull, branded on the near shoulder T P, has several saddle marks, a small star in his forehead, has had a recent sore on his back, his two hind feet white, shod lately, has a long tail, he is about 14½ hands high, and is lengthy to his height. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

NOAH DUVALL.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of ZACHARIAH HOWS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1800.

SAMUEL BUSEY, Administrator.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to appear on the first day of July next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON's tavern, in the said city, between the hours of ten and twelve, A. M. with their claims against the deceased, properly authenticated, at which time the effects then in hand will be divided among, and paid to, the several creditors of the deceased, in such proportion and manner as the law directs.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator with the will annexed.

Annapolis, May 14, 1800.

Received by the last arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL,

A GENERAL assortment of seasonable GOODS, among which are, seins and sein twine, all of which the subscriber offers for sale, on the lowest terms, for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

June 4, 1800.

Will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the 1st day of August next,

THE subscriber's plantation, whereon he now dwelleth, within one mile and a half of Upper-Marlborough, fifteen of the Federal City, and fifteen to Alexandria, supposed to contain 345 acres; there are on the premises, a very convenient house, with all the necessary buildings, in good repair, a new and well enclosed yard and garden, with a variety of excellent fruit of almost every kind, two valuable meadows, and a sufficiency of timber and wood to support the land. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase may first view the property. The terms of sale are, one third of the money, with interest, to be paid on the first day of December next, one third, with interest on the whole, on the first day of October, 1801, and the balance on the first day of October, 1802. Bonds, with good security, will be required. On the same day, and on the same terms as above, will be offered for sale, a lot containing 15 acres, more or less, on which is erected one of the best fixed distilleries probably in this state, with stills and every thing necessary to commence the business immediately.

COLMORE BEANS.

w 9

P. S. I will treat privately for the above property at any time before the day of Sale.

Prince-George's county, Maryland, May 27, 1800.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near the mouth of Seneca, Montgomery county, on Saturday night the 7th inst. a negro man named BOB, between 30 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has an impediment in his speech, lean face, moves but slow, and carries himself very stiff, he has a very grim look; had on when he went away a pair of linen trousers and shirt, a pair of old shoes, an old hat, and green round jacket, and carried with him a blanket, one pair of trousers, and two old shirts. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

PETER BOWIE.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying off said fellow, at their peril.

June 9, 1800.

By order of the High Court of Chancery will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, the following property, part of the estate of RICHARD A. CONTEE, Esqr.

ON Tuesday the eighth day of July next, at eleven o'clock, at Sparrow's tavern, in the town of Queen-Anne, one lot, adjoining the town, on which is a well constructed tan-yard, now in complete order.

On Wednesday the ninth, at eleven o'clock, at Greenwell's tavern, in the town of Upper-Marlborough, several lots, beautifully situated between the tobacco warehouses and court-house of the town, on which are two small dwelling-houses, the house now occupied by Messrs. John and Charles Hodges, as a store, well calculated for the purpose, and situated on an eligible part of the town.

Also two handsome saddle horses.

On Thursday the tenth, at eleven o'clock, at Flaerters's tavern, in the town of Bladensburg, one lot, including a commodious two story dwelling-house, and a productive garden, situated on the main street, near said tavern, and under rent to Mr. Scott.

On Friday the eleventh, at eleven o'clock, at Semmes's tavern, in George-town, twenty-one acres and one quarter of an acre of land, on Rock creek, adjoining Deakins's mills, and the seat of Gustavus Scott, Esqr. which, to accommodate purchasers, will be laid off in lots, to contain from two to four acres each, some of them afford handsome elevated situations for buildings, commanding a delightful view of the city of Washington, and the country around, and others by situation and soil most admirably calculated for gardens, being distant from the city but a few hundred yards. This land, it is supposed by good judges, can furnish five hundred cords of wood and rail stuff to enclose it. A credit of ninety days will be given, on the purchasers passing their notes, with approved endorsers, negotiable at the bank of Columbia, for payment of the purchase money, on payment of which the trustees are empowered to give proper conveyances.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,
DENNIS MAGRUDER,
Trustees of Richard A. Contee.

June 7, 1800.

In CHANCERY, May 31, 1800.

Zachariah Owens vs. *The heirs of Solomon Groves.*

THE object of this bill is to obtain a decree for a conveyance from the heirs of Solomon Groves, who died intestate, and who, in his life-time, bargained and sold certain tracts or parcels of land, as described in said bill, to the complainant, viz. QUEBEC and RENTON RESURVEYED, containing 182 acres, for the sum of £.450. And whereas John Groves, one of the sons of said Solomon Groves, and Sarah Cheney, who intermarried with Elijah Cheney, and Martha Harvey, who intermarried with James Harvey, and Elizabeth Sanders, who intermarried with James Sanders, and Rachel Owings, who intermarried with Jacob Owings, and Eleanor King, who intermarried with Thomas King, they, the said females, being daughters of the said Solomon Groves, are stated in the said bill to be out of the jurisdiction of the chancery court, and reside in parts unknown; it is therefore, on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three times in the Maryland Gazette before the fourth day of July next, to the intent that the parties, or any other person who may be interested in their behalf, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the fourth day of November next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, June 5, 1800.

JAMES BROWN,
An insolvent of Charles county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the last session for his relief, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the second day of January next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively before the second day of July next, in the Maryland Gazette, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said second day of January next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

SAMUEL HUTTON,
Coach-Maker, Corn-Hill-street,

MAKES and repairs all sorts of carriages in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the most reasonable terms. He also wants to purchase a parcel of good white ash timber, 15 feet long, and 2½ thick, if in plank, and the same length if in logs.

N. B. He has a number of carriages, new and old, on hand, of different sorts, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. He will take one or two apprentices to the above business.

WE are authorised and requested to inform the freemen of the fifth district, comprehending Anne-Arundel county, (including the city of Annapolis) and the city of Baltimore, that Mr. G. Duvall offers himself a candidate at the ensuing election of ELECTORS of president and vice-president, to be held on the second Monday of November next.

Mr. Duvall, if elected, will vote for that able and distinguished patriot and statesman, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire,—THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

WE are authorised to inform the voters of this district, composed of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that Jeremiah T. Chase, Etquire, will, if chosen, serve as an elector for the president and vice-president of the United States; he is decidedly in favour of John Adams, the friend of liberty and the constitution, as president.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,

BY the advice and recommendation of a number of respectable inhabitants of this county, I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages, as one of your representatives in the next general assembly; should I, through your favour, have the honour of being elected, you may depend that I will exert every ability I possess to promote the peace and prosperity of the state in general, and this county in particular,

And am, with great respect,
Your humble servant,
JOHN C. WEEMS.

THOMAS M'NEIR,
Tailor,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public, and his customers in particular, for past favours, and hopes they will continue to favour him with their custom, as he still carries on, and means to continue, the business in the city of Annapolis, in all its branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner. Those who may please to confer on him their custom may be assured of every exertion to dispatch the work as soon as possible, and may rely that particular attention shall be paid to directions, and to render general satisfaction.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 19th of October last, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, smooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, speaks low and rather hoarse; had on and took with him when he went away, a brownish cotton coat, a blue coarse short coat with metal buttons, old breeches, osnabrig shirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worsted stockings, and half boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril. T. G.

March 7, 1800.

Notice to Creditors.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration, with the will annexed, from the orphans court of Baltimore county, on the estate of Mr. JOSEPH CLARK, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-fifth day of September next, they will otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of March, 1800.

THOMAS K. BEALE, Administrator with the will annexed.

Baltimore.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Upper-Marlborough, on the 17th of April, a negro man named AARON, about 21 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, well made, and very artful, the only cloaths known of were, a cotton jacket, osnabrig trousers, and two osnabrig shirts. I will give FIVE DOLLARS for delivering him to me if taken in the county, if further off will give EIGHT DOLLARS. It is supposed he is about Mr. Waters's mill, or Mr. Snowden's works.

NATHANIEL CHAPMAN WEEMS.

Billingsby, May 5, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 31st day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

LA FAYETTE

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's, on Severn,

LA FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white in his face and legs, nine years old, full 15¼ hands high; he is handsomely formed, and equal as to bone, sinew and action, to any horse bred in America. He was got by the imported horse Venetian, his dam by Little Figure, out of a fine imported mare. La Fayette will cover mares at five dollars, or two barrels of corn, each mare, and a quarter of a dollar to the groom, if paid by the first of November next, if not then paid seven dollars will be charged. Good pasturage at 5/9 per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

April 10, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, slow of speech, and fond of smoking a pipe, he is a methodist preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two osnabrig shirts, short kersey coat and trousers, shoes nailed. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any gaol, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me

W 3 HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

A New Edition
OF THE
LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire, Attorney at Law,
Under the authority of the Legislature,
And now publishing by
FREDERICK GREEN, printer to the State.

Subscriptions for the above-mentioned publication are received by Messrs. Thomas and Caldcleugh, No. 141, Baltimore-street, Baltimore; by the clerks of the several counties, and by the printer hereof.

The subscription to the above will be closed in May, and the price considerably enhanced to non-subscribers, there being only three hundred sets for sale.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1799.

JUST RECEIVED,
And to be SOLD at this office,
Price one eighth of a dollar,

The WILL
OF
General
George Washington.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he will attend at Elk-Ridge Landing on Monday the twenty-third day of June next, at Pig Point on Saturday the twenty-eighth, and on all other days throughout the said month at the office of inspection in the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of receiving entries of stills, and issuing of licences to those distillers who require them, and to retailers of wines and spirituous liquors.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of RICHD.
Collector of the Revenue.

Annapolis, May 1, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday the 12th day of April last, an apprentice boy named JOHN THUMLERT, aged about eighteen, of a dark complexion, about five feet three inches high, his cloathing not remembered; he has been to sea, and it is supposed that he will again endeavour to ship on board of some vessel. The above reward will be paid for securing the said apprentice in any gaol, so that the subscriber may get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

WILLIAM BREWER.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned harbouring or employing said apprentice at their peril.

Annapolis, May 6, 1800.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.